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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 1 p.m. 62
Humidity " 36 " 31

November 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57 1 p.m. 69
Humidity " 67 " 57

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02.

7805 日二初月十

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

五拜禮 號六十月一十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HAPPENINGS IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd Reported Afflame.

London, November 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Finland bring a rumour that Petrograd is in flames.

Rumours of Wholesale Anarchy.

London, November 15.
All news as to the situation in Russia is coming via Sweden from the Finnish frontier and must be accepted with reserve. This applies equally to the vague reports and statements emanating from apparently sound and authoritative sources, such as the Scandinavian Consulates or Russian officials abroad. The latest rumours from the Finnish frontier include wholesale anarchy in the provinces, two thousand being killed at Moscow and veritable pogroms taking place at Kief, Voronezh and other towns.

Contradictory Stories.

Later.
The Russian situation is still most perplexing. The latest message from Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, dispatched on Wednesday evening, states that news received from Petrograd by indirect channels is meagre and contradictory, some reports declaring that M. Kerensky is master of the situation, whilst others say that he has definitely lost. A Proclamation by the Maximalist Commander, General Moravieff, has been received, which, while denying that Maximalist troops have joined Kerensky, admits that they have evacuated Gatchina, but only to prevent useless bloodshed, and asserts that they have taken up a defensive position near Petrograd strong enough to resist ten times M. Kerensky's forces. It concludes by declaring that three torpedo boats in the Baltic Fleet manned by Maximalists are anchored at Neva, in the centre of Petrograd, and are prepared to bombard the capital.

NEW SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME.

For the Benefit of Disabled Colonial Officers.

London, November 15.
Reuter learns that a proposal has been submitted to the Dominion Governments regarding the provision of scholarships whereby selected disabled naval and military officers from the Dominions and Colonies will be afforded facilities to undergo special one-year courses of study at Universities and Schools of Technology before returning to their homes. The Rhodes Trustees are meanwhile generously providing a number of such scholarships. The Executive Committee of the Kitchener National Fund is also prepared to finance twenty scholarships which are estimated to require from £150 to £250, this sum covering all expenses including tuition and living costs. The scholarship nominations will be placed at the disposal of the Dominion authorities and the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Some scholars are already in residence at Oxford and Cambridge.

RECRUITING POLICY.

Occupation the Determining Factor.

London, November 15.
Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, describing the man-power plan, in a speech in London, said recruiting for the Army would be carried out on a basis of occupation and not age. Internal luxury trades would be most heavily drawn upon. It was nonsense to take skilled young men from aeroplane factories, shipbuilding, engineering and transportation. The war was going to call for the utmost energy of which the people were capable. There would be no margin at all, and our efforts this autumn must be unprecedented. We are at present cataloguing everyone in the country.

THE AIR FORCE.

London, November 15.
In the House of Commons, during a debate on the Air Force Bill, Mr. Baird declined to limit the Council to nine, on the ground of the Imperial importance of aviation after the war, as it may then be desirable to have additional members from the Dominions.

IN THE BALKANS.

London, November 15.
A German official wireless message states:—The French have evacuated hill positions to the west of Ochrid Lake.

MORE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

London, November 15.
According to the Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Associated Press correspondent at Presidio, Texas, reports fighting between General Villa's forces and Government troops at Ojinaga.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE ALLIES.

London, November 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that as regards the negotiations with North European neutrals and Japan, the United States has arranged to add several hundred thousand tons to the ships carrying troops and supplies for the Allies. Neutrals have agreed to hand over to the Allies and the United States their ships in exchange for foodstuffs from the United States, and Japan has agreed to sell outright a large amount of tonnage in exchange for steel.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE.

Claim to Have Hit British Destroyer.

London, November 15.
The Admiralty denies the German Admiralty's allegation that a British destroyer was hit in an engagement off Flanders. It explains that the German destroyers fired a few rounds at our patrol vessels, which was promptly returned. The Germans then fled, and our patrol was returned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DRIVE IN PALESTINE.

Eleven Hundred More Turks Captured.

London, November 15.
General Allenby reports:—We have driven the enemy seven miles north to Kedro, which covers the Jaffa-Basleah-Jerusalem Railway, taking 1,100 prisoners and several guns.

Desperate Fighting.

London, November 15.
Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on November 13, says:—Since yesterday there has been severe fighting on the Wadi Sukarir, the enemy resurgences resisting desperately. The Scottish captured the Barkah ridge. The Turks vigorously counter-attacked, regaining some of the ground, which the Scottish immediately recovered. A further vicious counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss. Since the morning, fighting has been general along a considerable front and we advanced to a point seven miles from Rimleh, which is the Turkish headquarters and the centre of their positions. Our left crossed the Wadi Kabin and occupied the important hamlet of Yabneh, and also Kubeitah. Our right and centre, despite stubborn resistance, gained considerable ground. Everybody has worked like Trojans, impressed by the necessity of striking again before the enemy has reorganised or extensively entrenched. The captured guns total ninety. The inhabitants of Gaza, whom the Turks removed, are being settled in Asia Minor to replace the massacred inhabitants of an Armenian village.

British Naval Losses.

London, November 14.
The Admiralty announces that a submarine sank a British destroyer and a small monitor which were co-operating with the Army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer and twenty-six from the monitor.

Magnificent Dash by British Troops.

London, November 14.
General Allenby reports that the Turks attempting to take up a new position twelve miles to the north of Acrelon were driven after stiff fighting five miles to the Wadi Surar, eight miles south of Jaffa. Our troops in a magnificent dash captured strongly entrenched positions at Meanyeh, Katrah and Mughor. We hold a line from Elnech, through Katrah and Yebna, to the sea. One Mounted Division alone took 1,100 men, fourteen machine guns and two guns.

Our Troops Still Advancing.

London, November 15.
A Palestine official message states:—General Allenby reports that infantry and mounted troops continue to advance. We now hold the railway line near Naneh and Mansuroh, including the junction of the Beerseba-Dimaseus railway with the line to Jerusalem. We inflicted heavy losses and on Tuesday buried four hundred at Katrah alone. We took 1,500 prisoners on that day, as well as four guns and twenty machine-guns.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Belgians Enter German Lines.

London, November 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders near Polderhoek Wood, north of the Menin Road, and to the north of Bixchoote. The Belgians entered German lines last night north of Dixmude and blew up concrete shelters.

Artillery Actions.

London, November 15.
A French communique says:—There are artillery actions north of the Aisne, in the region of Valenciennes, and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the sector of Apremont Forest.

A Great Artillery Struggle.

London, November 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Since the capture of Passchendaele, great artillery activity has been directed against the village and the adjacent portions of the main ridge. After Saturday's successful attack, hostile shelling steadily increased in intensity in the whole of this important area, culminating early yesterday morning in a concentrated bombardment of great violence on our forward positions. Our artillery replied effectively, but the hostile shelling continued and became more intense at 4.30 in the afternoon and it was reported this morning that the enemy's infantry had attacked and had attempted to advance along the Westroosebeke Road. Our artillery and infantry fire completely broke up the attack and our line is intact. We improved our line slightly in the night to the north-west of Passchendaele. We brought down three aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four. All of ours returned.

The War in the Air.

London, November 15.
A French communique says:—Four enemy aeroplanes were brought down and four fell uncontrolled in our lines. Our aeroplanes heavily bombed enemy depots and concentrations in the region of Mulhouse. German aeroplanes bombed the region of Calais on the night of November 13. There was a number of civilian victims.

Violent Artillery Battle Paving.

London, November 15.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring under today's date, says:—An extremely violent artillery battle rages in the Passchendaele area. The enemy has been shelling for two days with the utmost violence the advanced lines of Canadian, but if the German shelling is heavy, ours is heavier. Wounded Canadians speak of our artillery work with the greatest admiration, and say that whenever there has been a threat of an enemy infantry attack, our barrage has settled down like a curtain, so sweeping the ground that no infantry could live. Moreover, under the volume of our counter-battery work, German gun positions are growing more and more difficult to maintain; and it is doubtful if a more fierce or more concentrated artillery duel has ever been seen on this front.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, November 15.
A French official message states:—There were 833 shipping arrivals during the past week and 839 sailings. Two merchant ships over 1,000 tons were sunk and four were unsuccessfully attacked.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ITALY'S RESISTANCE.

Some Enemy Prisoners Taken.

London, November 15.
An Italian wireless message states:—An enemy surprise attack against our positions from Lake Ledro to Lake Garda completely failed. The enemy was compelled to retire. Our troops on the Asiago plateau occupying advanced positions at Mount Longara, having repulsed four attacks, withdrew their line further to the rear. There were lively combats between Asiago and the Sagana Valley. Between the Brenta and the Piave the enemy now occupies a front marked by Tessa, Lamon, Forzasse, Arten and Feltré. There is intense artillery firing along the Piave and enemy attempts to cross the river at Sandona-di-Piave and Intestadura failed. There is desperate fighting at Grave, Dipadoli and Zimone. Enemy groups penetrated the marshy region between the Piave and Vecchia, where the enemy is held up. We took 121 prisoners.

Allied Help Appreciated.

London, November 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, the Premier, Signor Orlando, paid a handsome tribute to the Franco-British spontaneous help. Subsequently a resolution was proposed by Signor Boselli, the father of the Chamber, reaffirming faith in the Allies and the necessity of national unity to help the Army repel the invaders. This was adopted with acclamation.

Signor Orlando said that the military situation was one of exceptional gravity. Italy was at present facing the whole Austrian Army and also most powerful reserves of the German Army. Behind the heroic troops stood a united people. The powerful voluntary support accorded by the Allies, including the United States, was deeply appreciated by the whole nation and demonstrated how close was the solidarity of the Allies.

British Forces Under Own Commanders.

London, November 15.
Regarding General Foyille's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-British forces in Venetia, the War Office states that the British forces will operate under their own Commanders.

The German Advance.

London, November 15.
A German official wireless message states:—We are advancing southward in the mountains, from Forzasse to Feltré and are getting into contact with the enemy.

Testing the Italian Lines.

London, November 14.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 13th instant, says:—On the Alps above the Venetian Plains, the enemy is repeating the tactics he adopted when breaking through the Lanzo Front. Troops commanded by the Archduke Eugene are daily testing the Italian lines along the valleys leading to Asiago, hoping to find a weak spot, from whence to sweep down on the rear of the Italians massed on the right bank of the Piave. Our assailants are numerically stronger, but our defence is at present unbroken. The enemy nearly broke through the valleys to the north of Asiago, when, from a precipice to the rear, the Alpini fell upon the Austrians with such violence that the latter finally fled, leaving behind numbers of dead, wounded men and prisoners.

Intensified Enemy Action.

London, November 13.
An Italian official message:—Enemy action is intensified on our mountainous front from Asiago to Piave Valley. We effectively resisted on Tuesday night attacks on the front of Monte Lambel, Meletta and Davanti. The enemy attacks yesterday further north and towards the front of Friaoni, Brenta and Cismon were repulsed. Further attacks between Cismon, Piave and at Mount Roncone were repulsed. We withdrew advanced posts at Mount Tomatico. Fresh attempts to cross the Piave failed. Units which had already crossed are being held up in the Zenson loop marches and between the Piave and Vecchia Piave.

ENEMY RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA.

London, November 15.
An East African official message states:—Our Kilwa Lindi forces have made a junction with the Njande remnants. The principal enemy force has retreated towards Chivwa and Myili, on the western edge of the Makonde plateau, abandoning machine guns and rifles. There are many enemy hospitals at Chivwa.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, November 15.
An official message from Mesopotamia states:—After successful actions at Tekrit on November 5 and 6, we remained there until the 8th, the whole Turkish force having withdrawn from thirty to fifty miles to the north. When the battlefield was cleared, we returned to our original positions according to plan.

A WEEK'S SUBMARINISM.

Only Six British Ships Sunk.

London, November 15.
The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the past week were 2,125 and the sailings 2,307. One vessel over and five under 1,000 tons were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, November 14.
There are increases in imports of £13,101,093 and in exports of £8,041,806 as compared with October last year.

BRITISH CAPTURES DURING THE WAR.

London, November 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster stated that since the war the British Armies on all the fronts had taken 166,000 prisoners and over 800 guns, of which 101,534 prisoners and 510 guns had been taken on the Western Front since July 1 last year. Since July 1, 1916, the British Armies in all the theatres of war had conquered or reconquered approximately 128,000 sq. miles, and also taken 30,197 prisoners and 195 guns from the Turks. The German Armies had taken 1,000,000 prisoners and 1,000 guns from the Allies.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 14.
Silver is quoted at 43.5/44. The market is quiet.

BATTLE WITH A BEAR IN KOREA.

Missionaries Save the Situation.

On Saturday, (October 20) an enormous black bear was killed ten miles west of Janteon (Seochon), Zena D. and S. (South Cholla Province). He measured seven feet six inches from tip to tip, and weighed 345 pounds. The Seoul Press says that Dr. R. M. Wilson and the Rev. J. F. Preston, while driving along the main road, noticed a big commotion in a village across the valley and, learning that a bear had entered the hamlet thickly behind the village, went over to investigate. The quarry was soon located, and it was learned from the excited people that a score of men had just been worried in a battle with the huge beast. Armed only with spears for the most part, and two or three rude spears, they were no match for their antagonist, and six men were badly injured, three of them seriously.

The visitors were armed only with shot guns, the shells loaded with birdshot, and one buck shot shell between them. The big shot failed to kill, but they finally succeeded in bagging the game by advancing to close quarters in the thicket and firing at point-blank range.

The bear aroused extraordinary interest in the neighbourhood, not only on account of its great size and the havoc it had wrought, but because of the rarity of this animal in South Korea. It had evidently wandered far from its haunts in the deep mountains, attracted by the ripening millet in the valleys.

The gentlemen brought the injured back with them to Janteon, where they are being cared for in the hospital. Though badly lacerated, and two with fractured arms, the injured men will all recover. The first man injured states that he was gathering wood on the hill side, when he was attacked suddenly by the bear from the rear and left for dead. The bear fought more like a wild boar, using his teeth rather than his claws, and breaking limbs with a wrench of his jaw. One old man, seventy-three years old, in running to get out of the way, fell, and was attacked and bitten in nine places, his arm crushed, and his leg horribly lacerated.

Allice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Commission Agents Guild, \$200.

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TO-DAY.

Court Cards at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Court Cards at Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Sunday, November 18.
Corinthian, Yacht Club.
Opening ceremony.
Friday, November 19.

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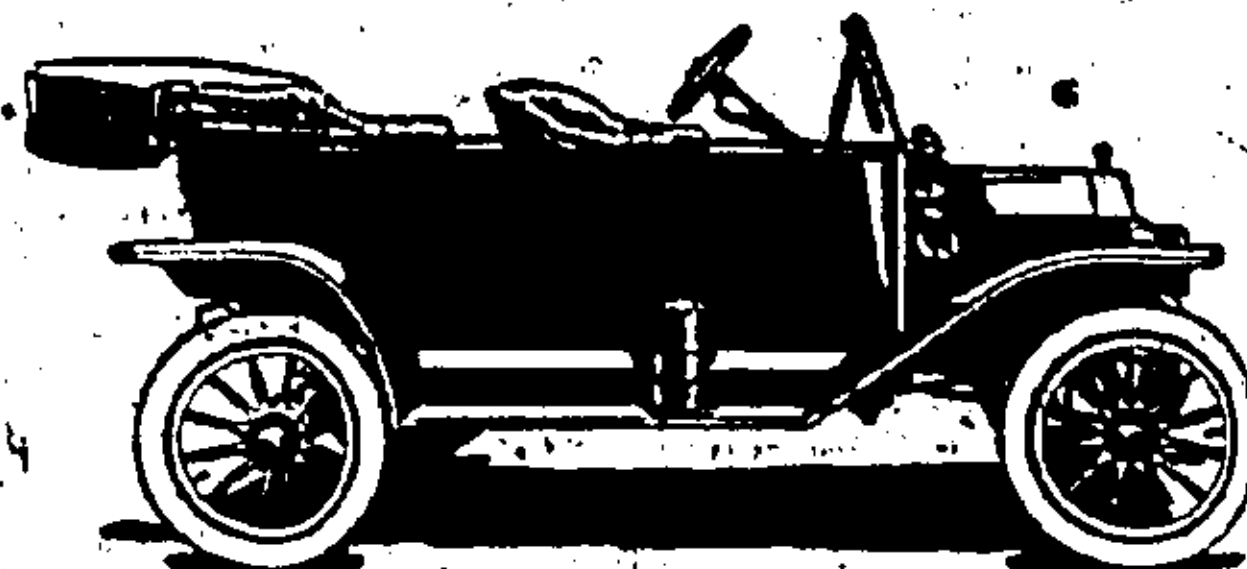
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GENERAL NEWS.

A National Party Candidate.

Mr. J. W. Raymond, prospective Unionist candidate for Carlisle, has sent to his resignation to the Carlisle Unionist Party and it has been accepted. Mr. Raymond gives his reason for resigning and states that he hopes to contest Carlisle as the National Party candidate.

Obituary.

The death has occurred of Mr. Horace Strong of the Mercantile Bank, Penang, lately of the Rifle Brigade, in hospital following an operation for appendicitis. Deceased's vocal talents made him a favourite since his comparatively recent arrival. He was 29 years of age and came from Olapit. There was a military funeral the volunteers being under Capt. Sellar. The firing party was provided by "A" company, and there were many floral gifts. Symmetrical references were made at St. George's and the Presbyterian Churches.

One-Man Businesses.

A conference was held at Derby recently of delegates claiming to represent 10,000 proprietors of one-man businesses. The conference was convened by the Bradford Business Men's Protection Association, and representatives attended from the chief towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire. A resolution was passed emphatically protesting against the administration of the Military Services Act in relation to one-man businesses, and requesting the Premier to receive a deputation on the subject. It was also decided to form an association to supplement the operations of the National Chamber of Trade.

Army Shoe Orders.

The United States Government, it is understood, will soon ask manufacturers to bid on approximately 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes. It is expected that contracts, which were to be placed before October 1, will call for deliveries over the next three months. The specifications provide for a new type of shoe. In addition, orders were to be placed for 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes for Russia, of the same type as the last lot, payment to be made by the United States Government in the form of a credit extended to the Russian Government. Bids were called for a few weeks ago for 140,000 pairs of army shoes for the Belgian Government, thus bringing the total for the new buying movement up to probably 4,140,000 pairs. With the additional contract for approximately 2,000,000 pairs to be placed by the United States Government it will have ordered about 12,000,000 pairs since this country entered the war. With the 2,000,000 pair order for Russia that Government will have contracted for 4,000,000 pairs within the past few months.

Petrol for Pilgrims.

The administration of the petrol restrictions has produced some curious grievances in Ireland, says the Dublin correspondent of the Times. In Dublin, for instance, owing to the Corporation's solicitude for the interests of the hackney car drivers, taxicabs are not permitted to ply for hire on the streets, but must be summoned from the garages. It appears, therefore, that according to the strict letter of the regulation they are disqualified from getting supplies of petrol. The latest grievance comes from County Donegal, and, like many other Irish grievances, is of a religious nature. At the Letterkenny petty sessions the police prosecuted eight men for having driven a motor-car to the "Holy Well" at Doon, where, as the defence stated, they went through the prescribed religious exercises. The magistrates were equally divided, and the prosecution failed. But the Nationalist Press is indignant that a pilgrimage to a holy place should be put by the authorities in the category of "sport or amusement." The Freeman's Journal asks, "Does Mr. Duke approve of this revival of the penal laws and the misuse of the Defence of the Realm Act to prevent the observance in Ireland of one of the most ancient practices of the Christian Church?"

GENERAL NEWS.

Greeks Called Home to Fight.
The Greeks in the Cardiff district, numbering about 1,000, recently received notice that all men of 20 to 35 years, inclusive, were required to proceed to Athens to join the Army of the Provisional Government. The Greek Archimandrite of Cardiff, M. Vergopoulos, has resigned his pastorate owing to political differences with a section of his congregation.

Inn's German Name Changed.
At the Kingston Police Court yesterday, Mr. Thomas Woods applied to the justices, on behalf of the Isleworth Brewery Company, the owners of the premises, for permission to change the name of the Coburg Arms Inn in Portsmouth-road, Esher, to the Windsor Arms. He said that the old name had become distasteful to the inhabitants. The justices sanctioned the change.

Postwoman's Theft from Letters.
At West London Police Court, Elsie May Swallow, 20, of Holly-wood-mews Fulham-road, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing postal orders from letters. The prisoner had been employed as a temporary postwoman at the Hammersmith sub-office for a month, having previously been an omnibus checker and munition worker. Fifty opened letters were found in a drawer in her bedroom.

Village War Savings.
The National War Savings Committee reports that 936,078 War Savings Certificates were sold during the week ending September 1, making the aggregate 117,242,898. Applications for Post Office Five per Cent. Exchequer bonds (issue begun April 25) numbered 5,600 for bonds of £158,000 in value, making the total applications to date 119,100, and the total of the Bonds taken £3,541,000. The Badleigh Rationing Association, Devonshire, has a membership of 572 in a normal population of 2,170. When it completed its first year's work on August 25, 2,083 certificates had been brought. By the Association at Ospringe, Kent (population about 1,000), which finished its first year on August 21, £1,909 8s. 6d. had been collected during the year, and 2,395 certificates issued.

Receiving Stolen Gold.
At the Central Criminal Court recently before the Common Serjeant, the trial was concluded of George Samuel Mellart, 39, porter, and Cecil Algernon Lumley, 60, auctioneer, both on bail, on an indictment charging them with stealing and receiving an ingot of gold, valued at about £300, the property of Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. (Limited). The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty." The jury found them guilty of receiving the ingot, and the Common Serjeant sentenced Mellart to 20 months' imprisonment with hard labour and Lumley to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division. Mr. Mair and Mr. Cecil Whiteley prosecuted; Mr. St. John Hatchinson defended Mellart; and Mr. F. Hinde, Lumley. The defendant Lumley was manager to an auctioneer and Mellart was a sales foreman and auctioneer's porter. On July 12 a firm of wholesale manufacturing jewellers sent to Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co. to be assayed an ingot of gold which the latter at once identified as their property. They ascertained that the gold had been handed to the jewellers by a pawnbroker to whom it had been brought by a Mr. Pyke, who had received it from Lumley. After the verdict had been returned a police officer stated that in 1904 Lumley was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forgery, but that he was released after serving two years and two months, having had a remission for saving a warder's life. He had since borne an excellent character. There were previous convictions against Mellart of a minor nature, and he also had conducted himself well since his last sentence in 1909. Lumley, in a passionate appeal for leniency, mentioned that he was once a solicitor, but that he had been struck off the rolls for dealing wrongly with clients' money.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Vice-Admiral Sir W.G. Grant.
Vice-Admiral Sir W.G. Grant, recently Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Squadron, was received in Yokohama recently by representative Japanese naval officers.

National Service.
The Press Association was recently informed that a paragraph published in the newspapers stating that Sir A. Godlee had submitted drastic proposals in connection with National Service, was unauthorised and was published under misapprehension.

St. Dunstan's as Model.
Sir Arthur Pearson, in a brief speech recently, welcomed two blinded French soldiers to St. Dunstan's. They were warmly greeted, even before Sir Arthur had time to say that each had won the French Military Medal and Croix de Guerre. Sir Arthur explained that M. Oliver and M. Nicolai had come from Lyons, where was the best of the French Institutions for the Blind. "It is gratifying to hear," said Sir Arthur, "that these two Frenchmen are saying they only wish the Institution at Lyons was half as pleasant a place as St. Dunstan's for men who are learning to be blind." Sir Arthur has received in St. Dunstan's many visitors from France since he was in that country, where he gladly gave our French Allies the benefit of his experience. He intimated that news had just arrived that M. Brieux, who looks after the welfare of the blinded soldiers in France, has expressed his desire that all new institutions there should be modelled on St. Dunstan's.

Girl's Love of Wandering.
Ivy Metcalfe, 11, of Onslow-terrace, Long Ditton, was charged on remand at the Kingston Police Court with "being of such a disposition as to be beyond the control of her guardian." The child came to court with a number of children's books in her hand. According to her mother, she was quite beyond control and sometimes stayed out all night. It was her (witness's) wish and that of her husband, who is in the Navy, that the child should be sent away for her welfare. It was

stated by a policeman that after the girl had been announced as missing she was found sleeping in a riverside shed, which was infested with large rats. She had not the slightest fear. Four or five months ago she slept out for five nights under an old tree on a recreation ground, and was found by the police. She had been circulated as "missing" five times within a year. The Bench bound the girl over for three years, and agreed to arrangements being made for her to be sent to a home, where she is to remain till she is 16.

Alleged Corrupt Payments to Officers.

Colonel Frederick George Scott, 54, Captain John Morales, 48, and Private Herman Cohen, 41, Royal Marines, Submarine Miners, again appeared at Newcastle recently on charges of having conspired with others in making corrupt payments to two officers as an inducement to show favour in the acceptance of recruits. On Mr. Bateson's intimation for the prosecution that he did not intend to put in the correspondence which had been taken possession of by the police, Mr. Malkin, on behalf of Colonel Scott, applied that it should be returned. The Magistrate refused the application, on the ground that the correspondence disclosed matters of public importance which required investigation, and should be handed over to the Director of Public Prosecutions, Chief Superintendent Bestwick stated that the promissory notes found in Colonel Scott's office were given by clients of a private inquiry agency in Chancery-lane, London, carried on by William Pierrepont and W. P. Silver (since dead), in which Scott held a controlling interest. The notes appeared to be for expenses incurred in private inquiries. A great deal of correspondence related to applications for admission to the corps from persons with whom Colonel Scott had business relations. Mr. Bateson, for the prosecution, said that he might refer to a certain peer who had signed notes for £6,000 and had been a prospective lieutenant in the corps. The case for the prosecution was closed, and a date for a further hearing was fixed.

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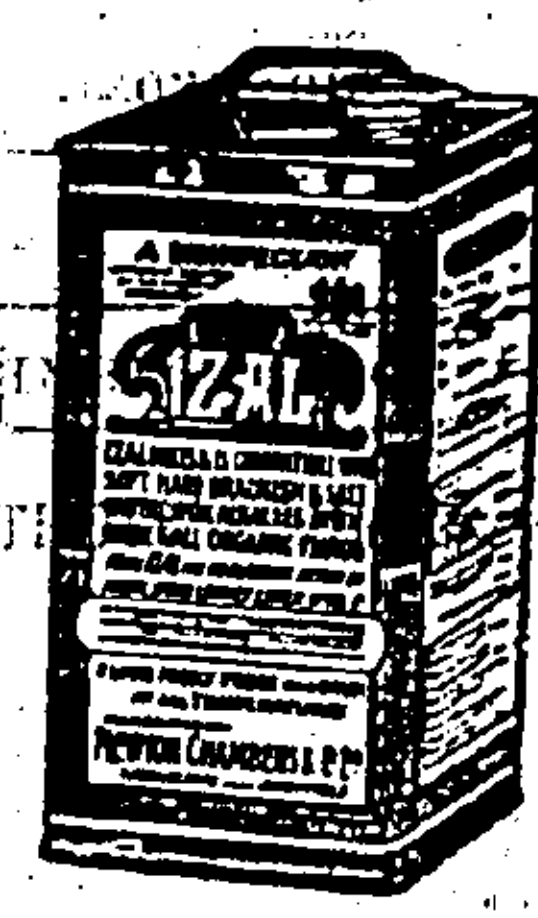
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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

WHY WE MUST FIGHT ON.

We have been reading some of the memoirs of Mr. Gerard, the late American Ambassador to Germany, regarding the lessons he drew from what he actually witnessed in the enemy capital during the four years he occupied office there. His revelations are most illuminating, as showing the German ideas of world domination and the supremacy of the military caste, and no one who reads them will fail to see that Germany deliberately willed this war and having entered it, set about the business with a ruthlessness and disregard of international law which will for ever cause her name to stink among all civilized nations. Mr. Gerard was for the greater part of the war in Berlin as a disinterested, neutral observer, who, by virtue of his position, was able to see into the innermost recesses of Germany's policy. Moreover, he utilized all his strength and influence to prevent the terrible upheaval which is now convulsing the world, but to no avail. Germany was bent on war, and war it had to be. Freed from his official duties, Mr. Gerard looks back and speaks of "the utter horror and senselessness of all the misery these Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world." And he foresees a terrible reckoning for Germany when "the plain people" realize the truth.

In one of his chapters, Mr. Gerard paints an awful picture of what Prussian militarism has brought upon the world, and he asks why all these horrors must come upon a fair green earth where we believed that love and help and friendship, genius and science and commerce and religion and civilization once ruled. He answers his own query by saying "It is because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another and preaching the virtue and the necessity of war." And he adds that until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless, there can be no peace on earth. These words of a competent and level-headed observer we would commend to those who think we can afford to compromise with our enemies and begin talking of peace. Because the war outlook is not quite so rosy as we should all like it to be, there is an inclination in some quarters to think that the time is opportune to think of peace negotiations. Nothing would better suit the wishes of the enemy. That is precisely what he is longing for and aiming at. The Allies may be war-weary, but the Central Powers are in reality, if we could only know the full facts, a thousand times more so. And that is precisely why the moment calls for renewed and more vigorous exertions by the Entente Powers rather than for any slackening of our efforts. "There must be no German peace," says Mr. Gerard; and an inconclusive cessation of hostilities would come absolutely within that term. The reason why we should never listen to overtures which would lead to this end is that at the favourable moment Germany would renew the war and strive again for the mastery of the world.

There is one remark made by Mr. Gerard which is particularly apposite at the moment. It is an observation that he has always been convinced of Germany's immense military power, and that the nations opposed to her must "learn to think in a military way." He adds that the mere entrance of a nation like America means nothing unless backed by military power. That is a point which requires keeping in view just now, and we are happy to think that the latest deliberations between the Allies are, in the main, based on a recognition of that fact. Economic pressure and the making of inroads into the morale of enemy peoples may bring the war to an end, but both of these factors largely depend on effective military action. Fighting is the main business of war, and we have to show Germany that our combined military strength can crush her. Thus must the Allied armies throw themselves fresh into the struggle and continue plodding on until the enemy is forced to acknowledge full defeat.

No Use to Us.

The so-called "Intelligence Bureau" of Canton has forwarded us two more batches of "news" and comment on the Southern situation, but we refrain from giving full publicity to these, preferring to secure our information from less biased sources. When these communications first began to be issued they were more or less innocuous, but of late they have been blatantly anti-Peking in character that they do not merit reproduction. In the latest reports sent out by this Bureau there is great anxiety manifested to paint the Canton situation in the rosiest possible light and to show that the clique which has gained the upper hand in the Southern capital has full control of the situation. One item says that everything is being done by "responsible parties" to prevent "unscrupulous persons" from creating conditions that would discredit those who are in authority. We like the phrases "responsible parties" and "these in authority," as applied to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his fellow-revolutionaries. It is a case of self constituted responsibility and authority, and, as we see matters, the only group deserving of the term "unscrupulous" is that which has deliberately set itself to flout the authority of the Central Government, to whom Kwangtung owes its rightful allegiance. Another item refers to the "illegal Tsan Chi-jai Cabinet." This also is a piece of sheer presumption, because if there is any illegality in evidence it most assuredly rests at the door of the promoters of the so-called Canton Military Government. The whole campaign being carried out by this "Intelligence Bureau" is too transparent to deceive us, and if those at the head of it wish to consider our feelings they will refrain from forwarding us any more of this tainted "news."

The Russian Revival. There seems no doubt now, despite the news that M. Krensky had been arrested, regarding the fact that the newly-formed Triumvirate has been successful in its operations against the Leninists. It is equally certain that for some little time Krensky's good fortune seems to have deserted him, and that he was in very serious difficulty. With characteristic energy and resourcefulness, however, Russia's distinguished young statesman has risen superior to his misfortunes and has set himself to remedy what he believes to be wrong at present in Russia's political affairs. Only a man having great confidence in himself and in the cause which he espouses could do what he has done, and the manner in which he has been doing it seems to leave no doubt as to the absolute sincerity of his aims regarding the welfare of all classes of the Russian nation. Quite obviously, the objection of the Leninists to Krensky and his supporters is that they are not Socialistic enough in their policy, and that they have been showing consideration for the rights of the landlord, the capitalist and the property holding classes generally. Such procedure, he, of course, in Russia as elsewhere, the same effect on the Socialists as the most glaring red rag on a bull. Russia's Socialists are so eager for justice being done to themselves that they do not care how much injustice is done to others. Krensky is a man whose judgment is too well-balanced and whose sense of justice is too sound to allow his sympathy for one class to obliterate a similar feeling for others. The Triumvirate.

It is not yet known by whom or in what manner the Triumvirate of the three K's was initiated but no matter how, it was a stroke of genius and one that was very opportune. In Krensky, Kaledin and Korniloff, Russia, despite her manifold troubles, has come to rejoice, for surely this triple combination should be able to bring order out of the chaos that was fast engulfing Russia. It is good to know that the Triumvirate are now strongly in the ascendant, and all well-wishers of Russia will trust that they will continue to hold the reins of power until a more representative Government is formed.

DAY BY DAY.

THE POWER OF NATURE CAN NOT BE SHORTENED BY THE POLLY MOR HER BEAUTY AND TOGETHER SADDENED BY THE MISERY OF MAN.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the second anniversary of Earl Kitchener's appointment to report on the advisability of withdrawing the troops from the Dardanelles.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11 1/2d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Society Entertainment. The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, the popular society entertainers, appeared with enormous success at the Canton Club last night. The novelty of their clever work appealed to all, and a repetition is to be given on Tuesday night.

Banishment Case. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment. Defendant said that when he was only ten years of age he stole a piece of brass from a shipyard and for that he was banished and had been away ever since. Questioned by his Worship, defendant said that he could find some one to guarantee his good behaviour. His Worship ordered a remand until Monday for enquiries to be made.

Street Accidents. The police report that an unknown Chinese girl, aged 14, was found in Connaught Road yesterday suffering from internal injuries, believed to have been caused by being knocked down by a tramcar. She has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. A brick-layer, aged 13, of 135, Second Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his foot caused by being knocked down in Hill Road by motor car No. 28, belonging to the Exile Garage. The injuries are not serious.

Tired of Life. Because his wife and child had died, a Chinese tried to commit suicide by drowning yesterday. When the man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Inspector Grant stated that the man was travelling on the Kowloon City ferry and when approaching the City he jumped overboard, leaving a note behind saying that he was tired of life as his wife and child were dead. He had no wish to live any more. The folic on the launch rescued the man and handed him over to the Police. A week's remand was ordered.

Snatching Case. A youthful Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with snatching a bundle from a two-year-old child in Queen's Road Central. The facts, alleged by the prosecution were that the father of the child was carrying it on his back when defendant came up behind and snatched the bundle off the child's wrist. Defendant's story was that he saw the bundle fall to the ground. He picked it up and was going to hand it back when the man turned round and seized him.

CRICKET.

University v. Royal Engineers.

The following have been selected to represent the University in a league match against the Royal Engineers on Saturday at 2 p.m. on Orajengower Cricket Club Ground:—A. H. Ramjohn (Captain), G. E. Marley, R. A. Ponaonby Fane, F. A. Richmond, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, G. Hall, Obek Toon Lok, D. K. Samy, J. C. Thiv and v. Atienzi, with G. S. K. Kwok (Hon. Scorer).

Civil Service v. 25th Middlesex. The following will represent the Civil Service Club on its own ground at 2 p.m. on Saturday:—H. E. Mr. C. Severn, O.M.G. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, B. W. Bradbury, W. Dixon, F. Ling, R. E. Wicheell, E. W. Hamilton, D. M. Goodall, W. H. Edmonds, J. O. C. Fletcher and P. T. Lymbie. Umpire, W. H. Woolley.

THE "COURT CARDS."

Last Night's Splendid Programme.

Without in any way belittling any of their previous performance, it may truthfully be said that the new programme submitted by the "Court Cards" last night was the best that this clever party has yet given in its present season. Every item was quite new, and, for sheer musical merit and happy humour, the evening's enjoyment could not have been bettered. The audience, which included the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G.), was simply delighted with the fare provided. All the artistes were in their happiest mood, and encores were the order of the evening. Miss Dorothy Grace was especially fine in all her singing, especially in the song "O. Lovely Night," while "The Dream Boat," sung during a very artistically-set Dutch scene, was one of the gems of the programme. Miss Vio Parsons and Miss Rosina Palmerston also contributed some charming numbers, while Mr. Laurie Barnum's beautiful baritone voice was heard to full advantage in a couple of most sympathetically-sung ballads. Mr. Herbert Walton (the Joker) was simply immense, his funny contributions being quite a feature of the entertainment. His "mixed" recitation was "excruciatingly amusing," as also were his quick doctor and postman turns. Mr. George Titchener also kept the fun going most admirably. The Dutch scene, "A Drop of Holland," was splendidly put on, while the mock drama with which the programme concluded was most amusingly done. We strongly advise those who enjoy a hearty laugh and really good music to visit the Theatre to-night, when the same programme will be repeated. To-morrow the company's season ends with a special programme drawn from the best items in the party's extensive repertoire.

EUROPEAN ASSAULTED.

A Chinese Coolie Fined.

Mr. John Arnold, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, was the complainant in an assault case heard by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, when a coolie aged 48, was the defendant.

The assault was denied. Giving evidence, Mr. Arnold stated that at about eleven o'clock he was in his private ricksha in Connaught Road Central going west. The defendant, who was carrying a large box on his shoulder, could not see where he was going and collided with the driver. The box fell on the ricksha and he (witness) was thrown out. Defendant had a large bamboo pole and struck the driver on the leg. As witness was picking himself up, the man struck him on the leg with the bamboo and later tried to strike him on the head. The blows were ward off by a stick. The man was handed over to an Indian constable. Witness had never seen the man before.

Evidence was also given by the ricksha driver who bore out this statement. They added that the ricksha was going at a moderate speed only and they shouted as they approached.

Defendant went into the box and stated that the front ricksha driver gave him a push, with the result that the box he was carrying fell. His bamboo pole also fell, and when he picked it up he was accused of assault. He did not strike anybody. The ricksha was going very fast, and he had no time to get out of the way.

His Worship thought the collision was an accident, and that defendant had no right to be annoyed or to assault anybody. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

FATAL FLIGHT.

American Aviator Killed in Japan.

Mr. Frank Champion, the American aviator who last November arrived in Japan with Miss Stinson, who is also an aviator, fell from an altitude of 4,000 feet while making a flight at Koshi in Toosa Province, on the 30th ult., and was instantly killed, says the Kobe Herald of November 1. Under the auspices of the Koshi Shimben and the Doyo Shimben, he undertook to make flights from the Asakura Military Parade Ground on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. This he did quite successfully in the presence of over 100,000 people, using the monoplane "Senpugo." Rising to a height of 4,500 feet, he looped the loop and did his "cork-crew" trick without a hitch, receiving a tremendous ovation on alighting. In the afternoon at 3.10 o'clock Mr. Champion again boarded the Senpugo to give a second exhibition. He first flew over Koshi city and then returned to Kamota Mars about 24 miles southwest of the town where he commenced to give another exhibition of trick flying. He was then (3.20 p.m.) at an altitude of 4,000 feet. After making a beautiful sidestart, he tried a movement to the right. Just then the left wing of the monoplane suddenly gave way and began to fall like a leaf. Deep murmurs and screams were heard from the anxious people below. The machine lost its balance, turned a somersault and fell. The aviator appears to have stopped the motor, as the whirling of the propeller could not be heard. The machine fell with fearful velocity into a shallow marsh and was smashed to pieces. The broken wing reached the ground much later than the monoplane. When picked up it was seen that Mr. Champion's skull was crushed while his left arm and left leg were broken. Life was extinct. The remains were at once carried to the Koshi Hospital in a stretcher, of course nothing could be done. At 8 o'clock the body was taken to the house of Mr. Kito Rionosuke in Koshi. A special funeral service was to be held to-day. The body was cremated, as the ashes are to be sent to America.

Before making the fatal ascent Mr. Champion appeared to be in exceptionally high spirits, remarking that he had not had so many spectators before. But he is said to have remarked to Suzuki Shigeru, an aviator, that "An inch ahead was always impenetrable darkness to an aviator." It was his twelfth exhibition of trick flying. Champion was 32 years of age. He came with Miss Stinson as an engineer. With the intention of establishing an aviation school in Yokosaki, Omi Province, he remained in Japan when Miss Stinson left for home.

It will be remembered that Mr. Ogita, a Japanese aviator, also lost his life some time ago when making a flight in the Senpugo. Mr. Champion repaired the machine and used it in several flights. Mr. Champion was of French extraction, and was naturalised in America. After graduating from a Technical School in California, he served as an engineer in an Arsenal. He was on the staff of the San Francisco Examiner for a time. He had an excellent knowledge of aviation and was very skilled in making aeroplanes. Some years ago he went to England and graduated as an aviator at the Hendon Aerodrome. He leaves a wife and a little daughter of nine years of age, who are living in Texas.

An Unlawful Society Case.

When two men were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being members of an unlawful society, Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., asked for the charges to be withdrawn. Although documents found related to an unlawful society, there was not sufficient evidence of possession against the two men to warrant a conviction. His Worship granted the application.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Captain Brinsfather is an artist who has not had to wait for official recognition—either of his prowess or of his pencil. It is said that near Loos (where the Captain was wounded) is a French lathe-and-plaster cottage, on the white-washed indoor walls of which are some dozens of highly original and characteristic Brinsfather sketches, drawn by the artist to while away the hours of rest in billets. Those drawings have now been wired over to prevent too close approach, and an old soldier attendant has been put in charge, with the idea of preserving the collection till the war is over.

What provision is made for minimizing the monotony of life in the Grand Fleet under present conditions? asks a Home paper. A great no doubt, of which we hear little, but the question was presented rather forcibly to me after a conversation with a well-known admiral once in command on the Australian station. It was his habit there when in port at Sydney to persuade the University professors and other competent authorities to lecture on board his flagship to both officers and men. A classical lecturer gave a particularly popular talk on the mythological figures—Bellerophon, Pegasus, and the like—whose names were perpetuated, with an H. M. S. in front of them, in the King's Navy. An anatomist brought his bones and discoursed on the human frame. A scientist lectured to the midshipmen on wireless telegraphy. In short, anyone who had anything interesting to say was asked to come aboard and say it. Is that admirable idea being worked as fully as it deserves round about the Shetlands?

There was some disappointment that the Newfoundland band recently visiting London did not introduce the national instrument—the many-keyed accordion. From a very early date in the colonisation of the country, Newfoundlanders have been devoted by tradition and partially, to the accordion of the type which has 30 or 40 stops. It requires quite a long training to handle, and when played skilfully can be made to yield quite acceptable music. It found its way to Newfoundland from Spain. The earliest colonists exchanged their fish with the Spaniards for accordions and port wine—inter alia.

Appropos of a recent mention of a game of stoolball at Lord's ground, says a correspondent to a Home paper, it is interesting to note that in Ford Madox Brown's painting "Hamphrey Chetham's Life-dream," in the Manchester Town Hall, the game is represented as being played by two boys in the courtyard of Chetham's Hospital. Instead of wickets there is a three-legged stool, upside down; the bat is a flat-sided stick, curved something like a hockey-stick; and the ball, as in the game Lords, is a tennis ball. It has just been hit by the batsman, and the bowler is stooping to pick it up, while a little dog tries to anticipate him. The description of the painting in Mr. F. M. Hueffer's book on Madox Brown says: "The schoolboys are engaged in drilling, reading, leapfrog, wrestling, and a game called 'stools,' apparently the forerunner of cricket." Cricket is, of course, an old name for a small, low stool, but in none of these etymological dictionaries to which reference is made is this suggested as the origin of the name of our national game.

The idea that an Englishwoman who has married a German ought to have a right to divorce him because the War has altered her views and she now considers it disgraceful to be the wife of a Hun appears at first glance a little Gilbertian. Should the idea be introduced in a Bill, and the Royal Assent asked, the Royal Assent would be given readily by King George, who has shown his eagerness to divorce himself from all the old Hun environment of the British Court. But fancy it is had happened in the reign of the late Queen Victoria, says Dagbladet in the *Reform*.

PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

The River of Gaza.

A correspondent with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force writes:—

The river of Gaza, or the Wadi Ghazal, as it is called on the maps, is to the Palestine front what the River Somme was for so long to the western front. A few miles ahead of its serpentine meanderings, from the sea to the mountainous backbone of the Holy Land, run the lines of trenches which cover the armies attacking and defending Gaza, now in dred as well as in some a Strong Place.

It is not indeed a full, broad stream like the river of the western front, but for the most part a dry river-bed hollowed between steep banks. In the summer a thin silvery streak of water runs between the stones, and here and there widens to a pool fringed with reeds and oleanders. In the winter, when the rains pour down from the hills, it is said to be a rushing torrent which overflows its banks and tears through the sandy soil to the sea.

The Wadi Ghazal is a narrow ditch in comparison with the Wadi El-Arish, which sprawls out at its mouth a fair half-mile in breadth. But for that reason it is more headlong. At Shellal, where the Turkish army had taken up its main position to meet our advance in March, it falls in regular rapids. The name Shellal, in fact, is the Arabic for a fall; and here, as at the more famous Shellal above Assuan, British engineers will one day construct a dam to bring a new fertility to the country around.

The river of Gaza runs in curious and devious windings from its source above the Byzantine ruins of Khelasa to the sea, and all the way it is full of history. It has been at all periods the defensive line between Syria and Egypt, along which the armies of the Pharaohs faced the border of the Hittites, Assyrians and Egyptians, Seleucid conquerors, the Ptolemies, and Crusaders fought with Saracens, and now for nearly six months Britons and Turks have fought each other here. The relics of war are imprinted on its banks. Tracing its career backwards, at its mouth we find large deep caves, now inhabited by owls; but once the "dog-outs" of warriors. Then passing On Djarr, the Gate of the Bible, where Abraham and Isaac dwelt, we come to the fastness of Tel-el-Djammal. It is a towering earthwork where man's hand has improved on nature. Our amateur antiquaries declare it to be a Crusader's bastion, because the skeleton of a man was found there with crossed knees. At Shellal, a few miles beyond, our amateur archaeologists, to wit a squadron of Anzac cavalry, lighted on a splendid mosaic pavement, with a design and an inscription which proclaimed it Byzantine of the early centuries of the Christian era. The pavement was lying half-exposed in one of the Turkish prepared positions, and is to find its way to one of the museums of the Dominions. Beyond Shellal, again, rises another of those dominating mounds, Tel-el-Fira, which is likewise ascribed to the Crusaders, and provides a pre-ventual place for an observation post. Thence the Wadi runs eastward, almost at right angles to its original course, and is known now as the Wadi Shams, and later as the Wadi Khelasa after the ancient strong-hold at the meeting of its sources.

The country on either side of the river-bed is a rolling grassy plain broken with sandy ridges. Beautiful in the spring, when the barley waved for miles, it has been badly cut up by the engines, waggons, and guns which have passed over it, till it is now almost as arid as the desert, save where the shells of some enemy battery secure respect from our transport. Here and there a splash of bright green marks a garden or an orchard, and an occasional homestead stands out of the plain, while in the distance southwards is the wooded oasis of Khan Yunis, and northwards the enticing orchards and olive groves of our immediate goal—Gaza of the Philistines.

LAWN TENNIS.

Hongkong Ladies' Singles Championship.

The draw in the Open Singles Ladies' Lawn Tennis Championship, organised by the Ladies' Recreation Club, has now been made and is as follows:—

Mrs. Sandeman (L. R. C.) v. Mrs. Kent (L. R. C.).
Mrs. Lindell (U. S. R. C.) v. Mrs. Hill (Taikoo R. C.).
Mrs. Bell (L. R. C.) v. Mrs. Draper (U. S. R. C.).
Miss Mitchell (Taikoo R. C.) v. Mrs. Niebet (L. R. C.).
Miss Robinson (U. S. R. C.) v. Miss Wilkinson (L. R. C.).
Mrs. Scott (Taikoo R. C.) v. Mrs. Beckwith (L. R. C.).
Miss McNeill (Taikoo R. C.) v. Mrs. Digby (L. R. C.).
Mrs. Goodhan (L. R. C.) v. Miss L. Ablong (Chinese R. C.).

The matches must be played on grass courts; the best of three sets. The semi-final and final will take place at the L. R. C. courts. Should a match not be played on the date fixed, the second player goes into the next round, in case of bad weather, the L. R. C. has power to extend the time-limit. If any two ladies drawn against each other cannot mutually agree on what Club ground to play the match, the whose name appears first on the list in the draw has the choice; the other lady can bring an umpire, but if she does not wish to do so, the Club on whose court the match is played is asked to provide an umpire. Balls are supplied by the L. R. C. for any matches played on its courts.

Today the Wadi is the great watering-place of the British army. It is fortunate that the Turks abandoned their lines on the southern side, which they had elaborately prepared from Sheikh Nuran to Shellal. Had they been able to hold them the summer might have gone more hardly for us; as it is, we are safe from the trials of thirst. Although its bed is apparently dry and stony, the Wadi has a wealth of water underground; and men, horses, and camels get their drink from it all along the line. For miles you pass from one enclosed area to another, each the jealously guarded watering-place of some unit, and hedged around with friendly wire and a chevaux-de-frise of waving tins. The inextricable maze of barbed coils we reserve for the Turks, but as a sign of property over man's most precious commodity we hang out these ornamental fences.

In front of the Wadi are our systems of trenches, skillfully devised along the slopes of the hills that rise up around Gaza and continually drawing closer to that objective. Batteries are hidden away in every unlikely spot and sniggered nook—irritating things which are ever ready to spit out fire when they see, or think they see, something or somebody moving ahead. It is at night that they vent their full spleen, and when they are all irritated together they make a terrible din. By the morning we usually find it has been much ado about nothing, and as a display of fireworks, the illumination hardly compensates for the noise. But we have the consolation that the enemy appreciates it still less than ourselves.

Behind the Wadi is gathered the more peaceful apparatus of war—troops in reserve, ambulance and dressing stations, supply depots with stocks of forage and biscuits high as the earthworks that dominate the river itself, treasuries of all kinds—parks of barbed wire coils, parks of motor-cars, parks of waggons and limbers, parks of caterpillar-tracks. The also are the companies of camels in their thousands. Roads innumerable cross the river-bed from the peaceful to the warlike region, over which at night the motors, the tractors, the waggons, and the camels wind their way. The Seine at Paris has not more bridges than the Wadi has of these well-made crossings.

Today the river of Gaza is a highway of the commerce of destruction, but in the good days to come, when the waters from its upper sources are properly harnessed, it will be a highway of the commerce that reclaims and creates prosperity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE VATICAN AND THE WAR.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—In to-night's issue you reproduce from the *Daily News*, under the above head, an interview which "an allied diplomat," a Roman Catholic long resident in Rome, is alleged to have had with the Pope. The writer of this "interview" claimed to have known the Pope for many years, and to have had frequent official and personal interviews with him both before and since his enthronement.

A few days after the publication of the "interview" in the *Daily News*, Reuter announced from Rome that the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ, had published a very strongly worded denial of the interview. Under Reuter's message the *Daily News* printed the following:—

"The above message evidently refers to the account of an interview with the Pope published in the *Daily News* last Friday. This was written by a correspondent in whom we have great confidence."

The whole "interview" was, on the face of it, a "fake," and was but part of the old game of calumniating and abusing the Holy Father in which the "assassin" of the *Daily News* (as Mr. Lloyd George called the editor) has so freely indulged since the Papal Peace Note was issued.

Yours etc.
Kowloon, 15th, November, 1917.
A.M.D.G.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Strong Demand for Time-Charter Vessels.

Messrs. Shawman and Co., in their Freight circular dated November 10, state:—

Since our last report on the 27th ultimo, our market has shown no improvement, though for vessels on time-charter the demand is strong and rates are firm.

In our last report we advised the closing of the Saigon/Dongkang rate as \$1.05 per pica, but indicated that with the first half of November loading \$1.10 could probably be obtained, which was confirmed by the offer for a medium sized outsider at this figure. The rate then, however, weakened to \$1.05 per pica again, and remained steady, and at which rate two small and two medium sized outsiders were fixed.

Our local rice market, however, was not strong, and the rate again weakened, when a further medium sized outsider was fixed at \$1.00 per pica. The rate still further weakened, 92 cents being offered on the 5th instant, since when no quotations are reported.

Exports of Rice.—From Saigon from the 1st January to 30th September, amounted to 480,435 tons, as compared with 762,665 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White Round Sifted Rice stands at \$3.38 per pica f.b. Saigon for October/November shipment.

Saigon/Philippines:—There have been offers of tonnage in this direction but no business is reported.

Saigon/Java:—Nothing to report.

Saigon/Japan:—Offers have been made and business could probably be done at \$1.80 per pica.

Bangkok/Dongkang:—In our last report we advised that big floods had occurred in the hinterland and that there had been made \$1.40/\$1.30 per pica for inside and outside the Bar Loading, respectively. The rate then weakened to \$1.20/\$1.10 and there are indications of a still further fall.

Newchwang/Canton:—We hear of a medium sized outsider being fixed at \$1.50 per pica.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

JUST TO HAND
A SUPPLY OF
CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN SIMPLE STYLES
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3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

JUST TWO TONIGHT

are all you need of Pinkettes to dispel constipation, "liverishness," sick headaches, biliousness.

PINKETTES

the little just-like-nature laxative, stimulate digestion, purify the blood. Of all chemists and post free, 60 cents the pack, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schuchter Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY

the 30th November, 1917, at 1 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is \$41. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Le and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:—

GEO. P. JAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th day of November, 1917.

"HEATHER DAY"

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

WANTED ELEPHANTS, LIONS, TIGERS, for the "Zoo"; also GEESSE, TURKEYS, POULTRY, PIGEONS, DUCKS, RABBITS, DOGS, CATS, etc., the latter to be sold. Communicate with A. K. TAYLOR, No. 4, Government Quarters, Park Road.

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KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS.

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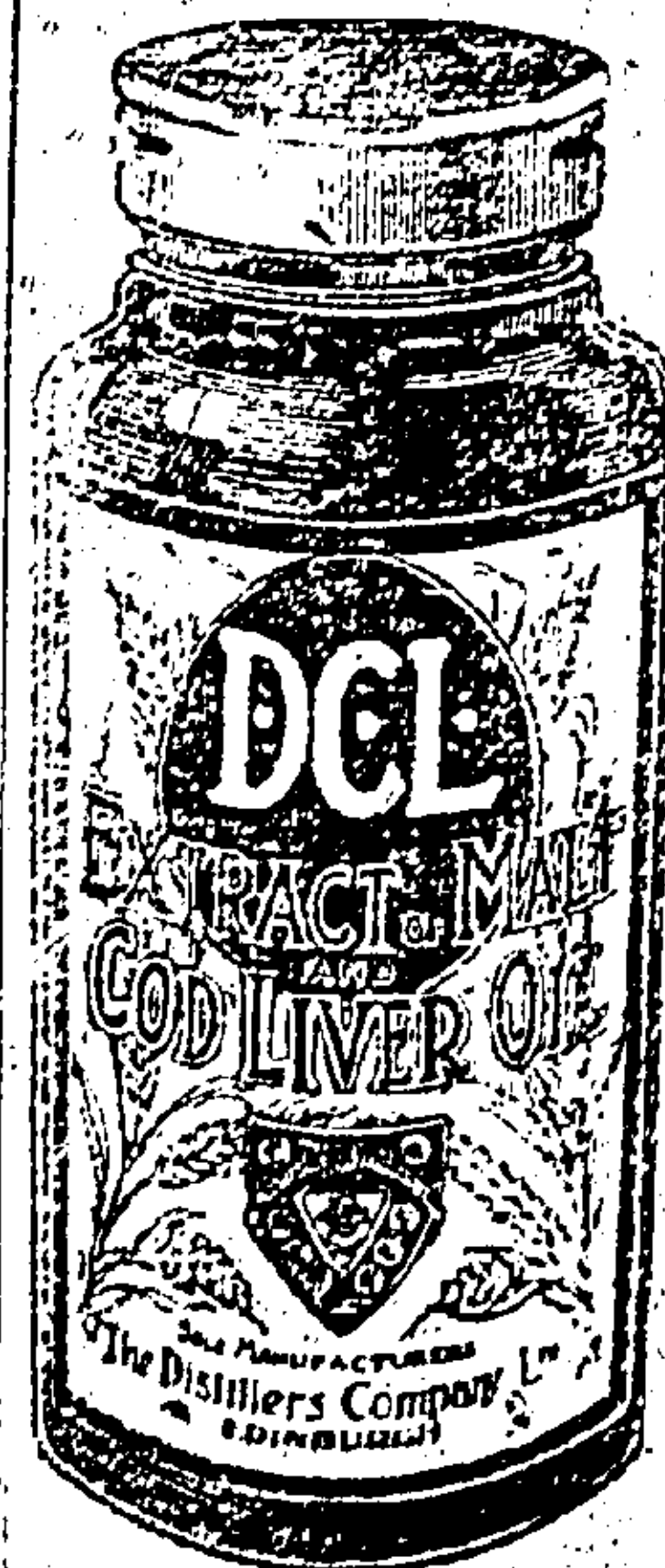
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.
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LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	\$ Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	(SATUR., 8th Nov., at noon. T. 15.130
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	(THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m. T. 21.000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	(MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m. T. 16.000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	(FRI., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m. T. 21.000
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	(MON., 19th Nov., at 11 a.m. T. 13.500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	(FRIDAY, 16th Nov. T. 8.000
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	\$ Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	(SATURDAY, 1st Dec. T. 8.000
Kobe	\$ Tokomi Maru Capt. Araki	(SUNDAY, 2nd Dec. T. 8.000

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KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIERRA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TEIKO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
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The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

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ARYO MARU	15,500
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Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
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For	Steamer.	To Sail.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Shengking	18th Nov. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	24th Nov. at 4 p.m.

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Hongkong November 16, 1917.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjimanoeck	Amoy	20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Tjipanas	Moji	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	—
Tjilwong	—	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	—
Tjibodas	—	3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	Kobe

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(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halong ... J. W. Evans	SUN., 18th Nov.	at 10 a.m.
Hailan ... A. E. Hodgkins	TUES., 20th Nov.	at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

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MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 18th Nov. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 20th Nov. at noon.
MANILA	Tuensang	Sat., 24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
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Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.
Particulars on application.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when
indicated on offer.BOMBEY LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Soolahak by a steamer having up-to
date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Lohans, Tamsu and Lahad Dams.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March 10 October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Yokohama and Chio.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

No Scarcity of Leather.

What are the real conditions in the hide and leather industry, and, incidentally, what reason is there for the exaggerated prices asked for shoes, might prove a fruitful field for Government investigators armed with full powers, said a writer in the "New York Times" last month, continuing—Apparently the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defence has some rather vague notions on the subject of hide and leather supplies, and, this being the case, it is not surprising that other people with less facilities for getting at the facts are in a similar quandary. It is not so long ago that the board set out to curtail styles of footwear and to reduce the height of women's shoes on the ground of the scarcity of leather. By way of rejoinder the board was informed that there was no such scarcity, or any danger of a scarcity. Atterly, the makers of patent and named leather have been vigorously protesting against the use of leather substitutes in the equipment of army ambulances and other vehicles, claiming there is no scarcity of leather warranting a resort to the substitutes which, they say are not as good. The imports of hides and skins and of leather for the fiscal year ended with June were quite heavy, those of the former nearly equal to the exceptional ones of the year before, and those of leather being greater in value by about 80 per cent. The domestic output was very large because of the number of animals killed by the packers. As against these increases, and making them more significant, were the large decreases in exports of hides and skins, leather, boots and shoes, and other manufactures of leather. These things should make for lower prices, as should also the prohibition of leather imports into Great Britain. Yet prices rule high.

October Rubber Outputs.

	lb.
Alma	34,400
Amberst	3,112
Ayer Tawah	28,922
Batu Anam (Johore)	20,988
Bukit Teh-Alang	15,912
Chemor	20,136
Chempedak	10,300
Consolidated (1914)	51,520
Gula-Kalumpang	116,000
Shipped to London	1,869 lb.
Cocanuts	270,000 nuts
Rinfall	11 inches
Kapala Islands	1,078
Kapayang	12,000
Kota Bahro	4,473
Pengalan	14,953
Rajah	11,800
Sema, aga	16,445
See Kee	9,647
Senambu	13,912
Senawang	4,917
Shanghai Klebang	11,970
Shanghai Pahang	18,358
Sua Manggis	18,000
Sunsei Duri	22,84
Tebong	73,000
Uluoh	5,759

A Useful Invention.

The "National Tidende" (Copenhagen) notes the invention, by a Danish chemist of a process by which fish offal may be made to yield not only oil, but also a solid substance, called "corimite," which is especially suitable for electrical insulation. The newspaper states that a company has been formed to work the process, and that production is expected to begin during the present year.

Japanese Loan for Tientsin.

It is reported that towards the funds, required for the repairing of the havoc done in Tientsin by the recent floods, the Japanese authorities have decided to advance a sum of ¥5,000,000. The loan is to be undertaken by the Syndicate Banks in Tokyo. As to the terms of the loan, it is expected that redemption will be fixed for the end of June next, and the interest rate at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Hankow Piece Goods.

The weekly report of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for October 31 says:—There is more movement in the market, and dealers have disposed of some goods to the interior, which are now being shipped. There have been inquiries for stock lots of Blacks and Fancies, and improved clearances in these lines. No inquiry for Whites and Grays, prices for which are weak; otherwise prices generally have improved.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

PEACE PROPAGANDA.

Government Keeping an Eye on the Situation.

London, November 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Boucher asked:—Are the Government taking steps to deal with the propaganda in favour of a premature peace?

Sir George Cave replied:—The Government's power have been freely used. Many thousands of pacifist leaflets have been seized and destroyed. Prosecution was ordered in some cases, but in many other cases pamphlets were not brought to the notice of the police until they had been partly distributed and frequently they did not bear the name of the printer, as legally required. The penalty for omission was inadequate and therefore it is proposed to make a new regulation requiring every leaflet dealing with the war or peace to bear the name and address of the author and printer to be submitted to the Press Bureau.

Replying to questions regarding the alleged Bolshevism in Britain, Sir George Cave said that the police were investigating, but obviously a description of the enquiry at present would only assist the enemy.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, November 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Clemenceau has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

London, November 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Norton Griffiths asked:—In view of the fact that so many changes have occurred in the aspect of the war since the last Imperial Conference, will the Prime Minister consider the advisability of summoning a conference to take place during the next three months?

Mr. Bona Law replied that the suggestion was impracticable, owing the difficulties of Prime Ministers getting here, but the Government fully realised the importance of keeping in the closest touch with the Dominions, and they would be guided thereby in deciding the time for the next Conference.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT DIES DOWN.

Mr. Lloyd George Satisfies His Critics.

London, November 15.

The political excitement has subsided as a result of Mr. Lloyd George's statement yesterday satisfying critics that no interference with General Sir W. Robertson or Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was contemplated. It is now expected that Mr. Asquith on November 19 will deal rather with the Paris speech than the Allied Agreement, which it is believed has long been under consideration as a substitute for the old unwieldy Inter-Allied Conferences. Some fears are expressed that the scheme may prove difficult to work.

The *Daily Chronicle* declares that the draft scheme was prepared by the British Cabinet and submitted to the General Staff, approved by President Wilson, accepted by France and afterwards by Italy, on the occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's visit. The journal declares that General Smuts was intimately with the scheme, to which it attaches vital importance. He will probably accompany Mr. Lloyd George when the Council considers general military questions. Otherwise, Sir Eric Geddes or Mr. Balfour will attend.

PRESS AND PATRIOTISM.

A Former Censor's Tribute.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, formerly Postmaster-General and Press Censor, spoke at Darlington at the formal opening of the new premises of the *Northern Echo*, of which Mr. W. T. Stead was once editor and which was the first halfpenny morning paper. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Arnold Rowntree, M.P., chairman of the directors, who as a luncheon proposed "The Press." Mr. Samuel, in replying, said that difficult as sometimes might be the task of the proprietors and managers of newspapers, that task faded into insignificance compared with the province of the journalist. For the journalist, in spite of many provocations, he had the most profound sympathy. The journalist was a machine for producing wisdom in specified quantities and at maximum speed. The journalist had to write as he ran, and no wonder the politician might be able to detect, in his articles an irritability, a certain tendency to censure rather than to praise, and a certain satisfaction in treating with contempt those who held high offices. However, he had no doubt the censor was fully deserved. (Laughter.)

During the war the Press had done much to uphold the spirit of the nation. Its affairs had been conducted under the difficult conditions of the censorship. He was once himself the ultimate authority responsible for the administration of the censorship, and he was happy to say that he was able to live on good terms during that time with the Press. The Press had always been ready out of a spirit of patriotism to listen to suggestions from the Government with regard to matters that should be published, and he thought that the suggestions that the censorship used to undermine the independence of the Press were ill-founded.

MINING LITIGATION.

One of the greatest and most interesting pieces of mining litigation ever tried before the courts of the United States was up for a few hours before Judge George M. Bourquin at the Federal Court recently. Judge Bourquin issued an interlocutory decree granting the Minerals Separation Company an injunction restraining the Bate and Superior Company from the use of the patent oil flotation process for separating minerals. He followed this with a stay of 30 days pending appeal from the decree and also ordered the defendant company to file within 30 days a bond for \$2,500,000 and also ordered it to continue monthly reports to the court as well as to pay into the court all the profits of the mine. The cost of fixing the suit will be in the neighbourhood of \$23,000,000.

Norwegian Consul-General. Mr. J. Eitken, Consul-General for Norway at Shanghai, has been transferred to Tokyo as Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Consul-General. He takes up his new duties on the 16th instant.

In conclusion Mr. Samuel said that after the war the freedom of the Press must, and in his view would, be completely restored, unqualified and untrammelled. In all probability controversies would revive—political controversies there must and indeed there should be. If intentions were good and methods were fair controversy in the nation was not a sign of sickness, it was a sign of health and activity. They might feel sure that in the times to come the paper whose jubilee they were celebrating and all other papers would maintain to the full the policy they had always pursued of seeking the liberty and wellbeing of the people.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to day by M. J. H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength. Pte. S. Bell was enrolled on 9.11.17 and posted to Stretcher Bearer Section. Pte. A. G. Passmore was enrolled on 9.11.17 and posted to "D" Company. Pte. F. H. Crappell was enrolled on 13.11.17 and posted to "A" Coy., No. 4 Platoon. Reference Order No. 1 dated 9.11.17, the name of Private J. A. Howe was inserted in error.

Sappers G. F. Alves and E. G. Anderson are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10.11.17.

Leave. C.Q.M.S.D. Tollen, "B" Coy., is granted 2 months' sick leave, from 17.11.17. Pte. O.H.P. Bay, "B" Coy., is granted 3 months' sick leave, from 23.11.17. Pte. S.B. Dodwell "B" Coy., is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 22.11.17. Pte. N. J. Stabb "B" Coy., is granted 1 month's sick leave, from 22.11.17. Spr. T. Gibbison Eng. Coy., is granted 3 months' sick leave, from 14.11.17.

Transfers. No. 428 Priv. J. A. Howe, "A" Coy., No. 4 Platoon, is transferred to "D" Coy., temporarily, dated 3.11.17. Reference Order No. 2 dated 9.11.17, the transfers of the following from "B" Company to "A" Company are cancelled:—Corpl. H. T. Jackson, Privates F. Allen, A. H. Hollingsworth and D. Jaffe. No. 833 Pte. J. M. McLeod is transferred from "B" Company to "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon, dated 19.11.17.

Appointments. Corporals W. H. Edmonds and F. Meade, "A" Company, No. 4 Platoon, to be Sergeant Instructors. Corporal W. H. Edmonds is appointed Lance Sergeant, dated 15.11.17. Corporal F. Meade is appointed Lance Sergeant, dated 15.11.17, and is attached to "B" Company.

Dress. Guards will parade wearing greatcoats until further orders. Allotment of Rifle Range. King's Park Range is allotted to the Hongkong Police on week days for 6 weeks from 3.12.17, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on other days.

Annual Musketry Course. The following is the result of Classification Practices of a batch of details of the Corps at the Peak Range:—

Number exercised	41
Marksmen	Nil
1st Class Shots	3
2nd Class Shots	24
3rd Class Shots	9

The averages were:—

Practices	13	11.6
	14	14.2
	15	9.9
	16	13.9
	17	9.7
	18	8.0
	19	2.5

Company Average ... 68.9

Artillery Practices. Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:— Monday, 19th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, D.R.F. class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company, D.R.F. class only.

Tuesday, 20th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company, Full parade, 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company, Full parade.

Thursday, 22nd instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists.) 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists.)

Friday, 23rd instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company Lancers and Setters' class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company Lancers and Setters only.

Engineers Orders. Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell state:— 15th to 23rd instant.—E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum, Parade at per Belchers at Headquarters. Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Belchers at 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff Sergeant Overend and Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.K.D.C. Attendance at these lectures is compulsory for 1/0 rating.

Detail of duties at Lyceum, from 17th to 30th instant, is posted at Headquarters.

Infantry Parades. Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"B" COMPANY. Monday, 19th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 3 and 6 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 3, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 20th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 3 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 21st instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, Nos. 7 and 8 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7, and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY. Monday, 19th instant.—5.10 p.m. Men detailed below at Headquarters. Ptes. Field, Harper, Hind, Jack, Lyburn, Logan, McKenna, Pinguet, Stapleton and Todd, F.C.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION. Tuesday 20th instant.—5.15 p.m. Drill at Headquarters.

RECRUITS. Monday 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Oxberry and Edmonds and Corporal Grimes. Dress, Drill order. Quarry Bay residents, at Tai Koo Dock.

"D" COMPANY. Friday, 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. New members (joined since 1.9.17), at Headquarters, under C. S. M. Cooke and such other instructors as may be available. Quarry Bay residents at Tai Koo Dock.

Detail. On duty from 16th to 18th instant inclusive, "A" Company. Orderly Officer to 17th instant, 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas. Orderly Officer on 18th instant, 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland.

Cadet Company Orders. Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:— Saturday 17th instant.—1.30 p.m. Issue of new caps and belts at Headquarters. Note the alteration in the time. The Company will parade in full uniform with water bottles and haversacks. Buglers will carry their bugles. Section Commanders will also collect all signalling flags (8 pairs were issued to each Section) and return the same to Store.

Sunday, 18th instant.—10.30 a.m. Church Parade, Fall in at Headquarters.

Monday, 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 & 2 Sections at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m. Buglers at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 21st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 3 & 4 Sections at Yau-mai Football Ground. 5.30 p.m. Buglers at Yau-mai Football Ground. 6.30 p.m. Gymnasium at St. Andrew's Church Hall.

Notice—Cadet Company. Saturday 24th instant.—3.00 p.m. Football as follows:—No. 2 & 4 Sections at Victoria School Ground. No. 1 & 3 Sections at Yau-mai Football Ground.

U.S. Ship Plots Embargo. According to a New York paper, unless the embargo upon the shipment of steel plates for shipbuilding purposes is quickly removed, Japanese shipbuilders who have contracted for from 250,000 to 400,000 tons of plates, shapes, and angles in America will be seriously embarrassed, according to a statement issued by Baker & Bridge, of 20 Broad Street, New York, who said they were speaking for American steel manufacturers and Japanese shipbuilding interests. Many ships varying in size from 5,000 to 10,000 tons are being built by Japanese firms for English and French interests, and many more have been contracted for.

Specifications for the steel for these vessels are in many cases in American steel mills, but the recent export restrictions make it impossible for the mills to deliver the material. It is contended that inasmuch as the United States shipbuilding programme calls for the use of not more than 1,500,000 tons of steel, the mills will have a surplus stock on hand if they manufacture up to capacity.

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

A Day Set Aside by President Wilson.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States:—

"It has long been the honoured custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year, in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessing God has bestowed upon us. Blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened master and debased man everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves.

"In this day of the revelation of our duty, not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigour of common council and common action has been revealed in us.

"We should especially thank God, that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us, as well as our own.

"A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what we are made of; and while we render thanks for all these things, let us pray Almighty God that, in all humbleness of spirit, we may look always to him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace, our minds may be directed and our lands strengthened and that in His good time, liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the Earth.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twentieth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship, to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of Nations."

DESETERS' UNION.

Switzerland Embarrassed by Her Unwieldy Guests.

The *Feuille de Montreux* (says the Wireless Press from Berne) contains an advertisement which announces the formation of an International Association of Military Deserters.

There is now a large number of military deserters, especially from Germany and Austria in Switzerland, and Swiss traditions prevent the Swiss authorities from sending these undesirable back to their own countries. Inasmuch as Switzerland is entirely surrounded by belligerent countries, these deserters have thought to be left on Swiss soil, since they would be shot if handed over to their own countries and imprisoned if handed over to the countries at war with their own.

Their presence, however, constitutes an ever-growing embarrassment to the Swiss authorities, and proposals have been put forward to intern them in a number of camps, or to place them all together in one big camp on the Bernese Oberland.

Alarmed by these reports, the deserters propose to form an association to oppose, to suite in the defence of what they consider to be their right.

"HEATHER DAY."

No Shortage of the "Bonnie Purple Bloom".

All fear of a heather famine on "Heather Day" has happily been dispelled and the Committee charged with the organisation of the Day on the 30th inst., are deeply grateful to those ladies and gentlemen who were foresighted enough to arrange for small consignments of the "bonnie purple bloom" gathered "mong Scotia's hills" . . . supreme, with the result that, while profits are not made of it, there is enough heather in the hands of the Committee to fully carry out the decoration of badges. The heather specially ordered has not arrived, due no doubt, to the present extraordinary dislocation of shipping.

With regard to the official badges to be sold on "Heather Day" we are informed that these are to be mounted on blue ribbon and Messrs. Tak Cheong and Co. have undertaken to so decorate 5,000 of them. Special badges on tartan ribbon will be made up by Messrs. Wm. Powell Ltd., on request, at private expense.

Among items for the Fair not already mentioned we hear that a "Zoo" is being organised, also a "fine arts" exhibition, and that donkey rides for children are to be provided.

The home of Miss Anton, who is in charge of the sale of fancy goods made by the ladies, is a scene of great activity. The appeal to the ladies published in our advertising columns the other day seems to have had the desired result, and many articles of every conceivable kind suitable for the purpose of the fancy goods and Scottish Delicacies Stall are arriving daily. No limit has been or is intended to be placed upon the work of the ladies, for every article received can be turned in one way or another into coin of the realm to help forward the good cause.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club has sent to Mr. John Macdonald, Hon. Treasurer "Heather Day" a cheque for \$99, being 60 per cent. of the receipts from the competitions held during this month to be credited to the "Heather Day" Fund.

SOUTH CHINA NEWS.

More Trouble Reported from Heungshan.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 15 as follows:—

The Tachun recently left Canton at 3 p.m. on the 14th, by the gunboat Kwangtung, for Wuchow, with suite of 24 persons. It is said he will return in a week after interviewing Luk Wing-tung. The defence of the city was handed over to Mok Wing-sun (the Defence Commissioner of Kwongchow), Lum Fa (the Commander of the 2nd Regiment) and Chan Kwon-Sai (the Commander of the Division), while civil matters will be dealt with by the head of the General Staff, Yu Sai-ke. It is reported that the Tachun is requested to leave for Wuchow and to ask Luk to come to take up the post by a majority of the military commanders in Canton. Another report states that he was called to Wuchow by a telegram from Luk.

Taking the opportunity caused by the lack of harmony between the various armies in Swatow and Chinchow, the Authority has decided to attack Chinchow both by land and sea.

An alarming report that has caused much excitement to the public has reached here from Shiki stating that two so-called commanders instead of disbanding the newly-enlisted citizens soldiers brought them to attack Heungshan city early in the morning of the 15th. Many casualties and much damage was caused by the cannonading, but the actual result is not yet known.

The Superintendent of the Provincial Coal Godown has reported to the Authority that the coal stock is nearly consumed and the coal merchants refuse to give a further credit unless \$20,000 be advanced by the Treasurer.

Negotiations are going on with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha on the Siam and the Government for a loan of 500,000. The Telephone Department will be the security, and they propose to use the Department in future must be bought from Japan.

SIR E. CARSON THE FRONT.

Tribute to British Machine.

Sir Edward Carson, has been on a visit to the General Headquarters, recently made to London. He paid a visit to the Messines Ridge and Vimy Ridge, and also within the preliminary bombardment the German positions in the sector prior to the infantry attack.

In an interview, Sirward emphasised the machine gun as perfect and scientific star of the organisation that been created by our high command. "Written accounts of 'front' convey but a small idea of the extent of the territory held by a ruthless hive of industry devoted to the purposes war," he said. "The assessment in every direction of these machines and vehicles every conceivable description, immense numbers of men at all sorts of occupations, in a great industrial centre which densely covers mile after mile at long distances from the actual fighting, give a first impression of an almost chaotic variety of activity, until one remembers that behind it all is a directing mind which co-ordinates everything towards the accomplishment of a single preconceived purpose."

"It is thus realised how interdependent are all the parts in this stupendous war machine—each separate wheel, bolt, pin, and pin plays an essential part in the whole, from which it could not be abstracted without crippling the work in hand. One sees spread out before one's eyes a picture of our national effort converted into tangible result, and one grasps how literally it is that the man at home in his workshop, the shipyard, and the mines is the comrade and fellow worker of the soldier in the trench.

"So, too, no written account can enable one to conceive the frightful devastation that has been wrought by the Germans. "Even when one stands on the ground itself, among the shattered standing knee-deep and stretching in every direction, and when one tries to thread one's way between holes the smallest of which would hold a taxi-cab and the largest a church, it is difficult to believe that what looks like a vast expanse of rough moor or fen, covered with every conceivable kind of litter and filth, and without a sign of human habitation or human care, was, until the coming of the Hun, a rich plateau of wheat and rye, of beet and potatoes, of hops and apples and plums, with bright little clusters of garden cottages, of which it is now difficult even to find a trace by searching among the rank weeds for the lime and brick-dust that alone marks the site of former prosperous village life."

"My one regret is that this abominable desolation cannot be witnessed by every Englishman, if there be any such who for one moment tolerate the idea of a peace without full reparation. Germany has suffered none of this terrible devastation, and has had the advantage of carrying on this destructive work on the soil of Belgium and France along the Western Front. No 'reparation' can ever make good what Germany's crime against humanity has destroyed, but no one can witness the work of the Hun without vowing that the reparation shall be as complete as France and her Allies can exact from the despoiler."

BOXING.

We are informed that Gunner Craig, U.S.N., is prepared to meet any heavyweight in the Colony for the championship title, in connection with the Police Reserve boxing tournaments for war charities. Gunner Craig will be remembered as having unsuccessfully challenged Corp. Scott for the title.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Supplies for U. S. Navy. Washington advises say:—In order that the purchase of supplies for the United States Navy might be distributed throughout the United States in a more far-reaching manner than previously, a plan has been adopted by Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General of the Navy, and is now being put into effect with excellent results. This wide-spread distribution has been made possible through the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which organization has its executive headquarters in this city. The Navy has been engaged since the first of the present year in the purchase of large quantities of supplies of every character for equipping the various fleets and navy yards throughout the country. Through the aid of the Chamber of Commerce the co-operation of over 100 "live wires" was enlisted. The officials of the various local chambers of commerce or other commercial organizations have arranged to bring the needs of the Navy specifically to the attention of the local manufacturers. In every instance the responses have been of a very gratifying character, which clearly demonstrates in the opinion of officials of the Navy that the various commercial centres are desirous of doing "their bit" for their country at this time. The letters sent out by the Chamber of Commerce from the city went to the secretaries of organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from the Canadian to the Mexican border, in order that the distribution of business might cover the entire country. The list also included about forty national and State trade associations, covering nearly every line of business. The various supplies required by the navy include groceries, dry goods, equipment for ship, furniture, musical instruments, arms, ammunition, aeroplanes, radio apparatus, stationery, clothing, lumber, chemicals, drugs, paints, steel, hardware, and hundreds of other items necessary for the efficiency of the officers and men in the service, both on land and water. The various trade associations responded in a most patriotic manner and offered to render every possible assistance in supplying the needs of the navy not only at the present time, but in the future as well. In some instances resolutions were adopted by trade associations pledging "to officially assist the Government to establish and maintain forces and machinery that will at the earliest day bring to all nations the highest and most practical form of democracy," to quote the secretary of one large organization. In addition, the officers of this same organization offered their services to the navy. From the Middle West came responses which showed that the various industrial centres are not only willing, but prepared to handle large quantities of commodities for the navy. The far North-West is also anxious to do its bit, not only from the standpoint of patriotism,

but that the commercial and industrial interests may have an opportunity to participate in this unusual development of the Government's business. One Middle West Chamber of Commerce also affiliated with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, issues a war bulletin showing the requirements of the army and navy and through what channels purchases are made. While a number of advisory committees are engaged in work along similar lines throughout the country, it is believed that this is the first instance where such a thorough and comprehensive campaign has been inaugurated to stimulate interest in Government business in the industrial centres of every State in the Union. Under this arrangement for wider distribution of purchases industrial centres which have heretofore not bid on Government supplies will be afforded an excellent opportunity to do so. Through the various Chambers of Commerce, which have offered to co-operate in this general distribution work, manufacturers will be aided by the officials of these organizations, in order that the proper formality in bidding may be followed out. Notices of proposed purchases by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy will be forwarded to the manufacturers desirous of participating in Government bids, and every assistance will be offered by officials of this bureau to co-operate with industrial concerns in providing the need of the Navy.

Crews for United States Ships. The following article from New York Journal of Commerce will be of particular interest at this juncture:—Difficulties of increasing the Merchant Marine of the United States are being enhanced by the inability of the operators to obtain the service of an adequate crew to navigate the new vessels. This threatening handicap is at the present moment being given careful study by the officials at Washington closely identified with the shipping problem, and already a method of solution is being worked out. Wages on merchant vessels have been extremely high, and it is expected that they will continue so for a long time to come. The cost of operation is of minor importance to that of getting adequate tonnage to carry the necessary supplies. Recently the Secretary of Labour, Mr. Wilson, has been in consultation with representative organizations of ship operators and seamen and merchant officers. These conferences have been largely attended, and leaders in all branches made extensive speeches outlining their position and the shortcomings as they appeared to them. Mr. Wilson made a strong appeal to the contending interests, the operators and the unions, to settle their differences in an amicable way and to work for the greater development of the country and an efficient prosecution of the war. The conferences, which lasted throughout several days, bore some fruit.

As a result a committee was appointed, which will provide the means for settling differences and for the extension of the Merchant Marine. The committee is to consist of six representatives of shipowners and six representatives of the unions, both seamen and officers. In addition, a representative of the Department of Labour, one from the Department of Commerce and a representative of the United States Shipping Board will serve on the committee. This will make a standing committee of 15, which will attempt to keep the labour question of minor importance for the duration of the war. At present there are a number of technical questions to settle, and the committee, it was estimated, may be in continuous session for a month or more. The committee so appointed will deal directly with the settlement of questions of wages or conditions of employment, built was stated by one in authority that it is hoped that the committee will establish an organization for the settlement of such differences. At the moment the problem of adding to the number of American seamen and the number of American merchant officers is the one which is most pressing. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has already organized a body, with headquarters in New York, which attends to all the problems of operation of ships owned by the Shipping Board. The organization has been under the supervision of John A. Donald, of the Shipping Board, and it has supplied the crews and officers and attended to the repairing of the interested German merchant ships. The organization has, furthermore, attended to all the details incident to the chartering of these vessels to our Allies. The Emergency Fleet Corporation is on the point of commencing construction of American ships. This work will begin during the current week, according to information now available. Immediately, therefore, the Shipping Board will come into possession of a small fleet of new vessels which are being launched. This fleet will be constantly added to as the constructional merchant vessels proceed to completion. Clearing the way of these vessels will find a better opportunity for the laying of the keel for the uniform type of ship which the corporation intends to develop. Therefore, as the work on the commandeered vessels is brought to completion, additional increments to the American merchant fleet should be accomplished much more speedily than in the past. But the speed with which this new fleet is launched will be of no avail unless adequate crews and officers are found. The committee of fifteen organized here this week will be of great assistance in this work. The representatives from the Shipping Board on this committee, it is understood, will be R. B. Stevens. The important problem for the committee will be to provide ways and means for enticing Americans to take to the sea. A movement has already been set on foot to establish schools in navigation where merchant officers can be trained. This will not, however, prove a total solution. The shipowners and unions acknowledged

that there are a large number of men of experience who have left the sea who might be enticed to return to that work now that the need is so pressing. It is hoped that a great proportion of these men can be found and placed in command of the new merchant fleet. American labour has been driven from the sea, it was said, because the small vessel was discarded. So long as the Merchant Marine was made up of small vessels there was a greater opportunity of advancement but with the building of large tonnage ships this opportunity was curtailed. The new merchant fleet now being developed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation will be a fleet of small vessels. It was argued that inasmuch as the "small" vessel is coming back again this should once more entice Americans to engage in navigation. On the other hand it has been argued that in order to obtain men for crews rapidly it would be necessary to liberalize the requirements. The seamen's unions, however, have strenuously opposed any such movement. Led by Andrew Farnesell, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, they declare that through a rigid enforcement of the La Follette Seamen's Act, and equalization in wages and conditions of wages under the various merchant flags of the world will ultimately be brought about. "The same instinct that would cause the seamen to quit their vessels to get higher pay," said Mr. Farnesell, "would cause foreign shipowners to pay and so treat their men that the men would remain in their vessels voluntarily, and so there would automatically come a practical equality in the wage cost of operating merchant vessels throughout the world. No one who has studied the law has any doubt that this will be the result if the law is given a fair chance. This, however, cannot be absolutely demonstrated until the war is ended." According to the present situation, therefore, it does not seem likely that any liberalization of the law will be permitted. High operating cost will remain and after-war conditions must be met when they arise. For the moment the present is the only consideration of importance to those who are trying to find adequate and safe means of operating the vast fleet of merchant vessels now being turned out by American yards and which will be turned out under the prospective order of commanding.

Engineers and Recruiting. It is stated that the circular AA 50, which caused friction between the Ministry of Munitions and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has been withdrawn. This circular empowered the recruiting authorities to take skilled men from the workshops and enlist them for service in artificer units. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers questioned the methods of recruitment of artificers for technical units in the Army, and friendly discussions on the question are still proceeding. Regarding the question of wages, it was stated at the headquarters of the society that there is no probability of further disputes.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$63
Cantons s. \$320
North Chinas b. x. d. t. 112
Unions s. \$775
Yangtzes n. ex 78 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$130
H. K. Fires n. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$78
Steamboats s. \$121
Indos (Del.) b. \$114
Indos (Pref.) b. \$334
Shells n. 107/6
Ferries n. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$844
Malabols n. \$294

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-
Langkats b. t. 121
Raubas s. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 30/-
Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$86
Kowloon Docks, b. \$118
Shai Docks n. t. 75

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90
H. K. Hotels b. \$90
Land Invest. sa. \$98
H'phreys Est. sa. \$5.75
K'loon Lands n. \$30
Shai Lands s. t. 74
West Points b. \$79
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 155
Kung Yiks b. t. 114
Shai Cottons s. t. 115
Yangtzepeos b. t. 5.60
Orientals n. t. 364

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos s. \$64
China Light & P. sa. \$3.44
Providents b. \$7.42
Dairy Farms b. \$23
Green Islands sa. \$7.35
H. K. Electric b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co., n. \$147
Ropes n. \$294
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level s. \$6.60
Trams, Peak, olds. \$81
Trams, Peak, news cts. 30
Laundries b. \$8
U. Waterboats n. \$18
Watsons n. \$53
Wm. Powells s. \$5.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11
30 d/s 2/11 3/4
60 d/s 2/11 3/4
4 m/s 2/11 3/4
T/T Shanghai 124
T/T Singapore 124
T/T Japan 134 1/2
T/T India 124
Demand, India 124
T/T San Francisco 69 1/2
T/T Java 162
T/T Manila 124
T/T France 44
Demand, Paris 44 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/14
4 m/s D/P 3/14
6 m/s L/C 3/14
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/14
30 d/s San Francisco & New York 70 1/2
4 m/s Manila 124
4 m/s France 119
4 m/s France 124
Demand, Germany 424
Demand, New York 69 1/2
T/T Bombay 124
Demand, Bombay 124
T/T Calcutta 124
Demand, Calcutta 124
Demand, Manila 124
Demand, Singapore 124
On Haiphong 23 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 21 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok 52 1/2
Soverign 6.75 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.60
Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 23 cts. pieces 6 1/2 ds.
Chinese... 10 " 6 1/2 ds.
Hongkong 20 cts. c. par.
" 10 " par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000
(1/5 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernot.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN (HONGKONG, and SAIGON).

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of New York & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO A.M.	TO P.M.	TO P.M.	TO P.M.
10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.
12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SUNDAY.

10.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. 10.00 to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. 12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. 2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. 4.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. 4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. 8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. 10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. 12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.

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5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

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7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. 8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. 10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-

—\$15,000,000

Silver \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Amoy, Deputy Chairman.

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